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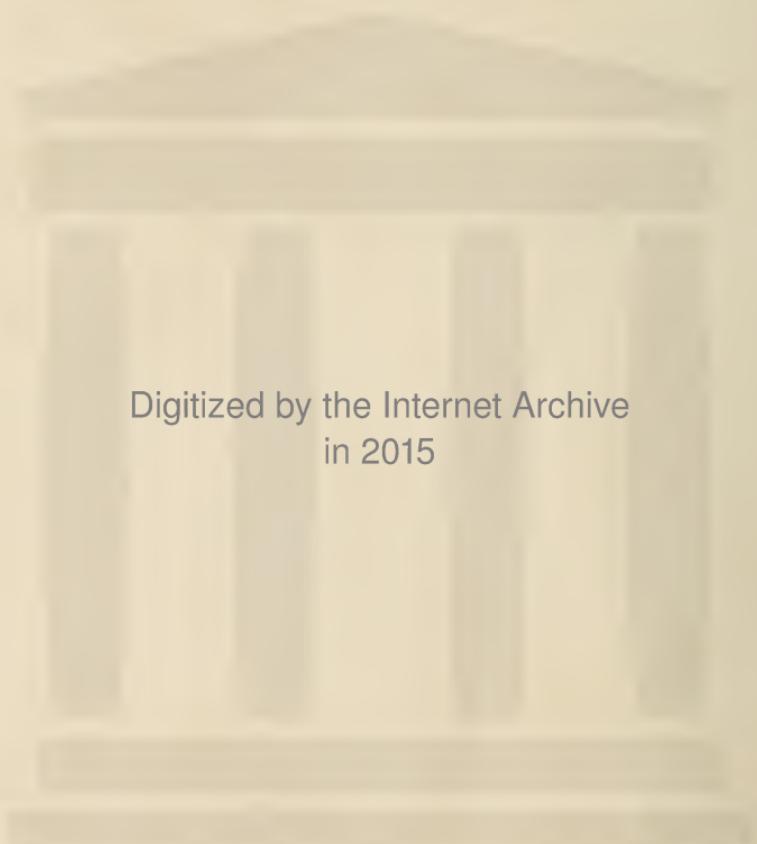
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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV.]

NOVEMBER, 1838.

[No. 11.

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

By the Brig Mail, Capt. Nowell, recently arrived at New Orleans, despatches from the Colony, up to the 8th of August last, have been received. From the following extracts of their communications it will appear that the general condition of the Colony is such as to encourage the friends of African Colonization; but that the want of resources is severely felt. All the aid which the Managers of the Am. Col. Society could give has been afforded; but circumstances have necessarily made this so little, that much remains to be done, and promptly, by the supporters generally, of the good cause.

Extracts of a letter dated Monrovia, Liberia, July 31, 1838, from the Rev. Anthony D. Williams, Lieutenant Governor of the Colony.

“On the subject of Agriculture in the Colony, I am happy to be able to repeat what I have said in former communications. The interest manifested on the subject is daily increasing, and the prospect brightening. All here feel the necessity of raising first, such articles of food as are required for our own wants and in such quantities as to supply those wants. This I conceive to be by no means a difficult matter to do.—The greatest and only difficulty is to believe that with the most abundant supply of Afric’s produce, the articles to which we were accustomed in America, are not indispensable to our existence.

“The country is comparatively quiet—how long it will remain so cannot be conjectured. The elements of war and discord are always existent in African Society.

“We are again destitute of stationary, and would like, in addition to a supply of paper, to have sealing wax, wafers, and ink.

“The council at its session this month requested me to procure two seals: one for the Register’s Office, and another for the office of the Clerk of the Court. I must beg your attention to this matter. I concur in the propriety of the regulation, for two reasons—first, because it is usual in other countries, and secondly, because the Colonial seal, which ought never to go out of the possession of the Secretary, is in danger of being lost in passing through so many hands. It is now ap-

plied to every official document, requiring a seal. I leave the device, motto, or inscription to the taste of the Board. There should perhaps be some little difference in them, to make them appropriate to the office for which they are designed.

"Though cotton is indigenous to this soil, or at least found growing spontaneously in some places, yet no attempts to raise it have yet been successful. Either our seed has been bad, or we have not yet learned how to cultivate it. Perhaps both of these circumstances unite. The article is a desideratum in the Colony at present. That sent out by the Board in the Emperor came very opportunely. The readiness with which it was bought up and manufactured by the people (into socks, stockings, and cloth) leads me to believe that a large supply would be of extensive benefit to the Colony, it would fasten and encourage that spirit of industry and invention that is waking up in the colony. I must beg the attention of the Board to this subject."

"The agency notes I found in the Secretary in the agency house, when I joined the agency in 1836. Having previously heard that an amount had been abducted, I concluded it would be imprudent to put them in circulation, and therefore, suffered them to remain quietly in the drawer. There is a mystery attending these notes, which I am unable to unravel. I am not allowed to suppose that Dr. Skinner, or whoever counted them before, could have been mistaken in so large an amount as has been understood to have been missing. I was therefore beyond measure astonished, when, on the Secretary's counting them to-day he reported the amount \$2300.* The bundles have evidently been opened, and some of the sheets cut apart. It would be very convenient both to the agency and the people if these notes could be put in circulation with any prospect of being redeemed with other money, whenever they might be presented. Some assurance on the part of the agency to this effect is necessary to gain them credit. But this, in the low state of the Society's funds, and the uncertainty when available means will be in hand, I do not feel warranted in hazarding. If the impression could once be generally made that the agent would redeem them when presented, and a small amount was put in circulation, there would be no difficulty with them so long as this impression should be kept up. They would readily circulate from hand to hand, and answer all the purposes of good money as a circulating medium; and though the Society's store were empty, the concurrence and co-operation of a few of the merchants would sustain their character and give them credit.—The plan, which at present appears most eligible, is to put a few hundred dollars of them in circulation with the pledge that any amount presented to the agent over \$50 shall be exchanged for a draft on the Board. But this cannot be done until drafts are negotiable. I wait with anxiety for some plan from the Board by which this desirable and important regulation may be made. The copper coin was put in circulation before I joined the agency.

"Your suggestions in regard to the propriety of amending and altering the constitution, I have thought best to submit to the consideration of the people at large. For this purpose I called a meeting in each set-

* The whole amount sent to the Colony.

lement, in order to ascertain the public sentiment. The suggestion was immediately acted upon, and ten persons were appointed who now have the subject under consideration. These persons are authorized to suggest such alterations and amendments to any extent that they may think adapted to our present state, and submit them to the Board. I cannot say to what extent they may extend their labors, and shall, therefore, be unable to make any remarks on the subject until the work is completed.

“We are very much in want of animals for draught work on farms. Jacks are too light—a supply of them only, would be expense without profit. If the Society could manage to have us brought from the Cape de Verds a few Jacks and mares, we could soon have mules, which are the best and most laborious animals for hard service in this country.”

Extract of a letter, dated Millsburg, Aug. 4, 1838, from Dr. Wm. H. Taylor.

“Palm oil is still scarce—fresh meat very much so—salt also. In consequence of the scarcity of the latter article, the people suffer very much in the intestinal canals. Very little improvement in building, mentally less. I have the mortification also, to inform the Board, that another very promising youth, brother to the girl that was drowned last fall was turned out of a canoe, about three weeks since, within three hundred yards of the place where she was drowned, and has not yet been found. The St. Paul’s is a very dangerous river. With regard to the last emigration, it must be said they have done wonderfully well, considering the situation of most of them. They are all at work, with very few exceptions. I hope and pray that the Society may soon raise her head—that her coffers may be filled to overflowing. I think that if the bitter opponents of the Colonization scheme, would only come to Millsburg, and look at the prospect, and see that all that is wanting to make this a splendid place, and the people independent, is means, they could but say, I will give my support to this enterprise; though I advocate the elevation of the man of color in America, I am now convinced that this is the place where the man of color is freed from restraint.”

COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

The following letter has been received from the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, who is at present on an excursion to New England, giving some account of his progress. He will visit Massachusetts, and then return to attend the approaching annual meeting of the Society, to be held in this city on the 11th of December.

HARTFORD, (Ct.) Nov. 7, 1838.

“I have now been more than a month in New England. That the Abolitionists have made some progress here during the last three years is unquestionable. Still I believe they are but a small minority of the entire population. They have labored with a zeal worthy of the best of causes. In their ranks are found many persons of intelligence, in-

tegrity, and piety. Females constitute, I presume, a large majority of their number. Their active and zealous lectures have been everywhere, depicting before their eyes, evils and crimes the most revolting to humanity, and exciting their passions against the peculiar institutions of the South. I am ready to interpret charitably the motives of men, and certainly believe that very false and dangerous opinions are often entertained through ignorance, misinformation, or very partial views of our nature, and of the relations and circumstances of human society.

"In New London I found a number of warm and generous friends to the Colonization Society, and received several handsome donations.—Owing to an excited state of the public mind on anti-slavery, and for peace sake, it was deemed best to call no public meeting in behalf of the Colonization Society.

"At Norwich I had the opportunity of addressing, in two instances, the citizens, and found several persons ready to contribute to the cause. A very general and ardent desire was manifested to ascertain the principles, condition, and prospects of the settlements of Liberia, and of the Colonization Society. No philanthropic object, it was said, would have drawn together a larger audience; and at the second meeting, an able and judicious committee was appointed to consider what measures might best be devised for promoting the cause of the Society.

"In several of the interior towns of the State, at Lebanon, at the Willimantic village, in Windham, and at Mansfield, I enjoyed opportunities of presenting the scheme of the Society to many intelligent auditors.

"After an interview, on my arrival at Hartford, with a number of the early, steadfast, and liberal friends of the Society, there appeared reason to doubt whether any efforts to secure aid to the Society, would, at this time, be successful. The anti-slavery societies and their host of lecturers have there made great and repeated exertions to win the public regards to their scheme, and do not conceal their want of confidence in the Colonization Society, even if they fail to express their decided hostility to its principles and movements. One or two of the leading clergy of Hartford are opposed to the Society, and others, owing to a divided state of opinion in their churches, probably give it too little countenance or support. Distrust of the Society exists doubtless where there is no opposition. The most intelligent, able, and distinguished of its friends have lost none of their zeal or hope. The great majority of the citizens of Hartford regard it with favor, and I have no doubt both they and the people of New England generally will, at no remote day, sustain it powerfully, and with generous donations. A friend has said New England will yet contribute \$25,000 annually to the funds of the Society, and my opinion is that it is more probable she will annually give \$50,000. Confidence (of slow but sure growth in the mind of the New England population) in the practicable and benevolent policy of the institution must produce this result.

"I addressed a respectable congregation in the Fourth Congregational Church on Tuesday evening of last week, and at the close of the meeting a committee, comprising several prominent citizens, was chosen to determine upon the best mode of increasing the influence and funds of the Society. They decided promptly to call another meeting, and to

take up a subscription and collection. On Tuesday evening last this meeting was held in Centre Church, when Chief Justice Williams presided over a large audience, and on taking the chair, presented in a brief, but lucid, impressive, and very comprehensive speech, the views, hopes, and prospects of the Society. He was followed by other gentlemen, particularly by the Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, (whose disinterested and most efficient exertions not only in this, but in nearly every other department of philanthropy are known throughout the land) in an address at once convincing, persuasive and powerful—and by Francis Parsons, Esq., in a brief but heart-stirring appeal. The effects of these eloquent speeches must be permanent. A brief account of this meeting, the most animating and promising for the cause that has for years assembled in that city, with the resolutions adopted, will be found in the Connecticut Observer. Several hundred dollars were subscribed on the spot, and the amount has since been considerably increased.

“The last Sabbath I spent in the beautiful town of Springfield, (Mass.) to which place I return, with the permission of Providence, to-morrow, to attend a second public meeting in behalf of the Colonization Society.

“I trust opposition to the designs of this Society has reached its full growth, and that henceforth its decline will be far more rapid than its rise. Let every friend of the cause at the South as well as the North, act immediately and with his might.

“I believe Judge Wilkeson is exerting himself very successfully in New York, for his project of obtaining a suitable vessel, to be owned and manned by men of color, and run as a regular packet between this country and Liberia, and paid for by conveying emigrants to that colony. I hope another month will not pass before ample means are given for the purchase and outfit of this vessel, a sign to Africa of her future commerce on every sea and to all nations of the world.”

[From the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce* of Nov. 17.]

COLONIZATION MEETING.—The friends of Colonization held a meeting Wednesday evening at the Tabernacle. The Rev. Dr. Milnor presided. The Rev. Spencer Cone opened the meeting by reading the 60th chapter, of Isaiah, after which the Rev. Dr. De Witt made a prayer.—The Rev. John Seyes, Missionary to Africa, then addressed the meeting, and said that a resolution had been given him, with a request to propose and say something in support of it. He then read the following resolution.

“*Resolved*, That it is our opinion that a ship sent to Africa, manned and navigated by colored men, would tend to elevate the colored man, and give additional confidence to the friends of benevolence.”

He had this object in view long before the present moment. And he would now point out the beneficial objects likely to arise from it. It would tend to cause respectable colored men to go to Africa. Many of this description had already gone there, but they were obliged to suffer many inconveniences and indignities on the voyage. But a ship navigated and manned by colored men, would enable respectable colored men to go to Africa and see the country and judge for themselves. A

vessel of this kind would also greatly benefit the commerce of the Colony. A respectable merchant of this city had this day reminded him, that some time back, he received from a colored merchant of Monrovia, a consignment of camwood to the amount of \$7000. This was a pretty good proof that trade was not extinct in Liberia, or that the people were deteriorating into poverty or scoundrelism, as some persons would have it believed. He appealed to those who traded on that Coast if they were not obliged to employ Africans to work their vessels on the Coast, as the climate was so deleterious to white men, that it prevented them from exercising their physical energies, and hence he considered a vessel navigated by colored men could be worked cheaper and more efficiently than a vessel navigated by white men. There were also, many of the Colonists who understood navigation, and were often employed to pilot vessels from one part of the coast to another. If this enterprise was once set afloat, he anticipated that instead of a single ship, there would bye and bye be a fleet navigated by Africans, and that such a fleet would be employed in carrying hundreds and hundreds of Africans to the land of their forefathers, and bring back the produce of the rich soil of Africa in return. The resolution had well said, that this enterprise would tend to elevate the colored man in the estimation of the white man, and he had no doubt of it, for it would give colored men an opportunity to develope their talents, and show their white brethren that they were not formed only for the lowest and most debased offices of life, but were capable of filling the very highest, if they had the same opportunities and facilities as the white man. This enterprise would undoubtedly tend to elevate the colored man, and what effect would it have on the native African? When he saw a ship navigated and brought across the waters by black men, it would give him ideas of his own capabilities, which would have the happiest effect, and be a powerful incentive to make him endeavor to break through the yoke of ignorance which now bound down his energies. No man was more susceptible of education or civilization than the native African, and he would mention an incident in illustration of it. A few months before he left Africa there was a marriage of a native African who had been reared by a colored emigrant, and this young man, instead of being the same savage as his forefathers, was as civilized as any of the American colored people in this country, and could read and write. The young woman whom he married was also a native African, who had been educated and instructed in Christianity. Thus a little leaven would leaven the whole lump. One of the greatest matters to be achieved, was to give the native African a more elevated opinion of his own capability, and impress him with the conviction that if he applied himself he could learn all that was known to the white man, and he thought no means were more likely to effect such an object than the enterprise in question.

Some persons feared that the effect of colonizing Africa with colored men from America, would have the same effect as the Colonization of Europe had on this continent, namely, the destruction of the aborigines; but there was no analogy between the two cases. In the one instance, the two people differed in color; and in every other particular so widely that it was impossible they could ever unite or amalgamate. But the colored colonists who went to Africa, would there meet people of their

own race, and there, and there only could or should amalgamation take place.

To show how far example incited the African, he would mention what had lately occurred there. Batro, a powerful African King, said he could not live any longer in a thatched house, but must have a house like the American man, and he came up to Cape Palmas, and got mechanics to build one for him, and he also erected a school-house.

This enterprise would also constrain men to take away the bandage which they had so long worn over their eyes; for when they saw this ship going to Liberia, and coming back freighted with its produce, they must acknowledge that there was such a place as Liberia, and that every one that went there did not die the moment they reached it, which some people were led to believe, while others believed that there was no such place.

In relation to the disbelief that there was such a place as Liberia, he would relate an anecdote. A captain who some time back sailed with emigrants for Liberia, determined to abandon the usual track of going there; and sail *straight* to Liberia, and after being out two months they were glad to put into Barbadoes on their way to Liberia. Here they were kindly treated, and the captain again put to sea, and again sailed *straight* for Liberia. Two months more, however, passed before he got there, and his colored passengers, finding themselves so long on the voyage, said, "the fact is, there is no such place as Liberia, and it will be very well for us if every two months we meet such a grand port as Barbadoes." And thus it is with the enemies of Colonization. Because the whole of Africa has not been already colonized and christianized, they say the fact is, there is no such place as Liberia. After some further remarks he proposed the resolution. Judge Wilkeson seconded the resolution, and said that it was intended to purchase the vessel and sell her to some American blacks and give them ample time to pay for her.

Colonel Stone (of the Commercial) said that the Society was in immediate want of \$5000 to meet the present emergency, and he had been authorized to say that three gentlemen would give \$500 each, so that the sum requisite for the present week, was thus reduced to \$3,500.— But as they had not the faculty of getting eight or \$10,000 at a time, or if they had, they had too much honesty to procure it, in the way some of their Abolition friends did lately, they must trust for it to their friends and he relied upon not being disappointed. He did not intend to inflict a speech upon them, and would merely remark that he had always upheld and supported the Colonization cause to the very best of his ability, and had long thought that the measure which was now proposed would be a most effectual one for promoting it, and that when, by means of it, our deceived colored brethren were convinced that there was really such a place as Liberia, they would spontaneously rush to the shore and embark for that better country which was ready to receive them. Colonization, he knew, was bitterly opposed by some, but so, also, were other attempts at Colonization. When Moses proposed his mighty scheme of Colonization, the magicians of Pharaoh laughed him to scorn, and said they could work mightier miracles than he did. And so also, some magicians have started up here, and promised that the chains of every slave should snap asunder, and all the colored people of this country be-

come free. But the result has been with them as it was with the magicians of Egypt, when the rod of Aaron swallowed up their serpents. All their efforts to impede and discourage Colonization have proved abortive, and we may see by the glorious account we have heard to night, that we have only to make the cause of Colonization a national one—and national we will make it—and force our Legislature to take it up, and the African will regain his home and heritage, and return to that country and kindred to whom God intended he should return.

The resolution was then adopted, a collection was made, and the meeting adjourned.

[From the Newark, (N. J.) Advertiser.]

The first annual meeting of the New Jersey Colonization Society was held in the City Hall at Trenton, on Tuesday evening, 13th Nov. In the absence of the President, Mr. Frelinghuysen, who we are happy in being able to say, is convalescent, though still confined to his room, the Hon. Samuel Bayard of Princeton, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair, Mr. S. G. Potts, being Secretary. The Hon. Samuel Wilkeson, a devoted friend of the cause, being present by invitation, addressed the meeting at some length on the project of furnishing a ship to be owned and manned by colored men, and employed in trade with the Colonies. He mentioned several interesting particulars concerning the natural and physical resources of the Colonies—referred to the practicability of a lucrative trade in palm oil, from which English commerce is now reaping handsome profits, camwood, ivory, &c.—spoke of the importance of confederating the Colonies under some federal head, and giving them something like a national character, and enlarged with much force of reasoning upon the utter impracticability of elevating the condition of the colored race in this country by any other means than Colonization.

Judge Wilkeson's statements were listened to with great interest, and when he closed, Mr. J. P. Jackson, of Newark, offered resolutions approving the project presented to the Society, and pledging the sum of \$1,000 towards its accomplishment. The resolutions were earnestly advocated by Mr. L. Q. C. Elmer of Cumberland county, and the Rev. Mr. Yeoman of Trenton, and unanimously adopted. Mr. Wm. Halsey of Newark, made a verbal report from the executive committee and stated, among other things, that the sum of \$1,200 had been subscribed in Newark and elsewhere to the funds of the Society.

The Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, together with Mr. Halsey, and other gentlemen, were constituted delegates to the National Convention at Washington in December.

The officers of the Society were re-elected, Mr. J. S. Halsted, of Sussex county, being elected a Vice President in the place of the late Judge Ryerson, and R. H. McCarter, being added to the Board of Managers.

EMANCIPATION AND COLONIZATION.—Edward Curd, Jr., recently deceased, (of Logan Co., Ky.) by his will emancipated 15 slaves, two of them unconditionally, and the others on condition that they emigrated to Liberia and remained there. He left them \$50 each, to defray their expenses to that country. They have determined to go.—*Vt. Chron.*

EARLY HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

[Continued from page 249.]

No. 4.

WASHINGTON, March 6th, 1817.

To Mr. E. B. Caldwell, Secretary of the American Colonization Society.

SIR:—On the opposite page of this sheet you will find some reasons stated, which may induce the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, to contemplate sending an agent to England, perhaps to Africa.

A young gentleman, an acquaintance of mine, lately informed me that he had been requested by President Monroe to go to England for the purpose. * * * He expects to sail soon. His expenses are to be defrayed going out and returning. He expects to receive in addition a considerable compensation for his services.

It is possible the President may wish to employ some one to execute some other commission in England before a long time. Should the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society approve of an agent being sent out, would it not be well for them to be early in their application to the Executive, should they wish for any aid from that quarter.

Your obedient and humble servant,

SAMUEL J. MILLS,

Agent for the Board of Directors of the African School.

Some of the reasons in favor of an agent being sent to England by the American Colonization Society.

1. For the purpose of making known their object, and to interest, as far as he had ability, the liberal and the religious people of that Island in their favor, particularly the members of the African Institution.

2. To obtain the printed Reports of that Institution, together with an accurate history of the Sierra Leone labors.

3. To ascertain as far as practicable, the state of the west coast of Africa, and what situation would, in the opinion of the best judges, be the most eligible station for a Colony.

4. To open a correspondence with some of the best informed men in the Sierra Leone Colony, by the way of England, with the Society.

5. Perhaps to go from England to Sierra Leone for further information, this to depend on the future instructions of the Board.

6. Perhaps to visit the island of St. Domingo, for the purpose of learning the condition on which free people of color might be received there.

7. To make exertions to collect funds for the African School, and to give the object of the Society additional importance in the estimation of the public at home.

NOTE. The African school here referred to, was established at Parseppany, N. J., under the care of the Presbyterian Synods of New York and New Jersey, and especially aided by the benevolent efforts of the Rev. D. Griffin, and the Rev. Robert Finley. We regret that it had but a short-lived existence.

BALTIMORE, July 3d, 1817.

DEAR SIR:—I arrived in this city on Monday. I have seen Col. Howard and Gen. Smith: these gentlemen have concluded to call a meeting for the formation of an auxiliary Colonization Society.

The following notice was handed me to-day, by Gen. Smith, to be communicated to the editors of the papers.

“The citizens of Baltimore who are desirous of promoting the objects contemplated by the ‘American Society for Colonizing Free People of Color,’ are requested to meet on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 6 o’clock P. M., for the purpose of forming an auxiliary Colonization Society, and adopting a Constitution for such Society.

J. E. HOWARD, }
S. SMITH, } Vice Presidents.

July 3, 1817.”

The place of meeting will probably be the Court House. You will observe that the time of meeting is next Tuesday evening.

I think it is very desirable that Mr. Key and yourself, should be here on Monday next; you will then have an opportunity of consulting with certain persons of influence, and obtaining their aid. There ought to be particular care taken in the selection of officers for such a society: I am a stranger and can give but little assistance any way. You will bear in mind that this subject has been already agitated once; if it fails now, it will probably be a long time before the citizens of this place will be brought to take an active part in aid of it.

But I have no fear of a failure if proper assistance is rendered from your quarter. I hope both of you will be on the ground. Bishop Kemp, and Col. Howard, are acquainted with Mr. Key, they expressed their wish that he might be present at the meeting. Mr. Harper is at present out of the city; it is doubtful whether he will be here on Tuesday next; this circumstance is an additional reason why yourself and Mr. K. should attend.

Were a Colonization Society formed here, I would hope one might be formed at Philadelphia too; perhaps you would come prepared to go there for the purpose of aiding such a design.

I am your friend,
SAMUEL J. MILLS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23d, 1817.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 18th inst. has been received, with those enclosed, which have been delivered. A number of gentlemen of respectability met this afternoon, to consider the expediency of calling a second meeting, for the purpose of forming an Auxiliary Colonization Society. Bishop White was chosen the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Ralston read the letter from your Committee. Those present unanimously agreed to call a second meeting. A Committee was appointed to take whatever preparatory steps were necessary, in order to effect the formation of the contemplated Society. Mr. Ralston, Dr. Sargeant, and Jonah Thompson are the Committee. Dr. S. is a Methodist and a man of influence in his Society; Mr. Thompson is a leading character be-

longing to the Society of Friends. The meeting is to be held on Wednesday, the 6th day of August, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

A number of citizens will expect Mr. Mercer and you in the city at that time; I hope neither of you will disappoint them. It would be a very happy circumstance if Mr. Key could be present. The citizens of this place require that an impulse should be given to their feelings on this subject. I am informed that the members of the Abolition Society meet on the Tuesday preceding Wednesday the 6th of next month.—Delegates will attend that meeting from a number of the different States; some of them, I know, are opposed to the Colonization effort. I expect, however, that in most cases, their opposition arises from a want of correct information relative to the views of the Board of Managers of the American Society.

Were the members of the Abolition Society disposed, they could, no doubt, exert an influence, unfavorable to the formation of a Society in this place. As circumstances are, you will perceive that there are peculiar reasons why you should be here at the time proposed.

With respect to the proper time for the agent to go out, the Board of Managers will determine. I should hope were he to leave this country as early as the 1st of September, he might still go by the way of England, and then to the coast of Africa, so early as to obtain important information, and forward it before the close of the next session of Congress. Would it not be well to keep awake the public attention by encouraging that sentiment? Would they not be apt, more readily to lend their assistance with this prospect in view. I hope, since there will probably be some delay in going out, that means may be provided for the support of two agents; great advantages might result from such a determination. I doubt not I could find a suitable companion were I at liberty to engage one. It is much to be desired that Congress would take active measures to put a stop to the Slave trade, at least so far as American citizens are concerned in that traffic. Probably information might be obtained in England, which would be calculated to lead the General Government to act with decision in their attempts to suppress this impious violation of the laws of God and man. Wherever the slave trade is put down on the coast of Africa, there the way is prepared for Colonies to be introduced with a prospect of extensive utility. The natives deprived of trade from one source will seek it from another, and readily encourage their civilized brethren to settle on their shores from the simple but powerful motive, self-interest. Should the Sherbro District be occupied as a place for a Colony in our first attempt, still it will be perceived, when we consider the number of free people of color, and those who will probably be emancipated in no long time hence, that other sections of country will be required, and may we not hope that in the course of 20 years, Colonies will be extended down the Coast to the Congo, and even below that point. But in order to effect this, the slave trade must be annihilated.

It is probable that I shall be in this place until the 6th of August.—If I should be here at that time, I shall expect to see you. I wish you would write and direct to this city. If a sketch of the addresses made by Mr. Key and yourself, could be forwarded to this place and published in the papers, I think the effect would be fortunate. Will you think of

this suggestion, and solicit Mr. Key to give a part of his address delivered at Baltimore to the public, either as I propose or in some other way? Will you do the same?

I remain your sincere friend,
SAMUEL J. MILLS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16, 1817.

DEAR SIR:—I arrived in this city on Tuesday of this week. I have conversed with Mr. Ralston, and a number of others on the formation of an auxiliary Colonization Society. The general sentiment, as far as I can learn, is much in favor of calling a meeting of the citizens for this purpose.

There is one objection against calling the meeting, that arises from the circumstance that a number of the citizens of influence and wealth, are at the present time absent from the city.

It is the prevailing opinion, however, that an effort had best be made now to form the Society. Should the meeting be called, it will most likely be held on Tuesday or Wednesday of the week after next. Mr. Ralston approves of the object most cordially. Had it not been for the variety of business in which he is engaged, and which has occupied his attention for some time past, he informed me he should have written on, either to Judge Washington or yourself, and forwarded his donation in aid of the object. I do not know that I have seen a man who enters so fully into your views, and the views of the Society as he does.—He approves of the course the Society has taken, and proposes to take. He is particularly anxious that the agent should go out immediately.—He told me to-day that he did not think that the Board of Managers ought to delay sending out the agent for fear of the want of money to defray the necessary expense.

He thought it very desirable that I should have a companion should I go out, as there might be very important advantages to be derived (as circumstances might be) should an agent remain a considerable time on the African coast. Should two persons go out, one might return with the information which could be obtained, while the other remained to prosecute his inquiries. For other reasons which will occur to you, I have wished that a companion might be found to go with me; but the increased expense which would attend the mission, has prevented my urging this point. I believe I might find a proper person very readily, if the Society was provided with funds sufficient to permit me to engage him. I hope this may yet be the case. However this may be, I wish to know as speedily as possible whether I go out. I shall be detained probably but a few days after this point is settled, should the result be favorable.

I regret that Mr. Ralston has not received a letter agreeably to agreement, when we were at Baltimore. I should be glad if I had the letter which was sent to Colonel Howard and General Smith. Should a meeting be appointed for forming a Society, I shall write to you again soon.

Your sincere friend,
SAMUEL J. MILLS.

ELIAS B. CALDWELL.

LONDON, March 18th, 1817.

DEAR SIR:—I received your letter of the 27th of December last, and I rejoice to find that so many persons are interesting themselves in behalf of the free negroes, and particularly in your part of the world, which is just on the confines of the land of slavery.

I wish I could give you what would prove to be sound advice, as to what would be the best destination for the poor people, who have fallen under your charitable cognizance. Of the three plans, I like *least of all*, that of colonizing them on the opposite coast of your continent.—All remarks, however, on this part of your plan, as well as on one of the others, which you communicate, would now be superfluous, as you say that a large majority of the Virginia legislature prefer the plan of sending them to Africa.

As you wish for some advice from me on this part of the subject, I will begin with observing that you cannot settle your free negroes in Africa, just where you please, or where you may think it most eligible. The French, the English, the Dutch, the Danes, and the Portuguese, hold different parts of that continent, and (what is worse) lay claim, I fear, to even more than they possess, under pretence of former cessions, or purchases. Of the different parts, however, to which, I think, neither the law of possession, nor of claim, in consequence of any former purchases, attaches, I should vastly prefer the country called Sherbro, which, by consulting the map, you would find at no very great distance from Sierra Leone. I should prefer it for the following reasons:

1st. Because it is one of the *most fertile soils in all Africa*, and would, therefore, repay the laborer with the greatest interest for his trouble.

2d. It has the advantage of good water and rivers.

3d. The natives are reputed to be of a kind and friendly disposition, and not ferocious.

4th. They are broken into very small elective governments, so that no one tribe or nation would be powerful enough to do any great injury, if it were so disposed, to a colony upon a proper scale. How far its vicinity to Sierra Leone would be favorable or not, would depend upon circumstances; but I should hope there could be no danger of political misunderstandings, either between the two Colonies themselves, or the two governments to which they would severally belong. But be this as it may, I am of opinion from all I have heard from persons who have visited the Sherbro and other parts, that the Sherbro offers the most advantages to settlers. I am sure that Capt. Paul Cuffe, who is now in America, must have heard a great deal about this country, while he lay in Sierra Leone river; and, if he did, he would give you a faithful report concerning it.

In case then of fixing upon Africa as the place for the free negroes, I must observe that Congress should send some trustworthy person or persons there, who should see what parts of it are free from any pledges or claims, so as to be bought without the probability of any subsequent dispute; which of these again the natives would consent to sell; and which of these again was, in all respects, the most eligible for the purpose in question. The land should be bought before the settlers left America. They should be left to no hazard as to the spot to which they were to

go. Such a voyage of observation by the order of Congress, might be very useful, because if manumission were to go on rapidly, other parts of the Coast might be wanted for the Colonization of others. There must, I suppose, be some thousands of free blacks in the United States, and in a few years there may be as many thousands more. Such a voyage, therefore, might provide for the whole at once.

I take it then for granted, that before any attempt can be made to settle the free negroes in Africa, that continent must be visited, and that land there must be previously selected, and agreed for (if not purchased) with the natives, and that a full explanation must take place between the contracting parties as to the numbers, views, &c., of the new comers. This being done, permit me just to add the following observations:— The free negroes going to Africa must be furnished with provisions, (over and above those for the voyage) for *at least one whole year*.— They must be provided with proper seeds for gardens, and with proper instruments for horticulture and husbandry. They must be provided also, with clothes for two years, suitable to the climate. They should be provided also, for the use of the *community*, with a *saw mill*, and also with a few *wheel carriages*. All these might go out in frame. Machines on a very small scale for husking rice and cleaning cotton, might be sent them afterwards as they might be wanted.

I must earnestly advise you either to write to, or to visit, or to send for Capt. Paul Cusse. No man can be better qualified than himself to give you advice in every department of the business. Having been at Sierra Leone, he has seen the wants and the nature of the wants of an African Colony. I believe he can give you information about the Sherbro, and even other places; and if I am not mistaken, he would be the very man to send to Africa (if he had no objection to go there,) to find out eligible settlements, but more particularly, to purchase land in Sherbro. He knows several of the settlers at Sierra Leone, who are intimately acquainted with Sherbro people, their lands, customs, language, &c. J. Kizell would be a very proper person for him to employ.— The Sherbro people esteem him. They have a confidence in him.— He would be a very proper person to negotiate for land. He has often gone there on little embassies from the Governor of Sierra Leone, and I believe resides as much in Sherbro as in the former mentioned place. If J. Kizell could be made to have an interest in promoting the welfare of an American Colony there, (being himself an American negro,) all would be well. J. Kizell knows at once whether the Sherbro land is free from claims by the British, or any other government. I think if he had an interest in the undertaking he would engage to live, and to die there, and speaking the Sherbro language, he would be of eminent use to the new Colony, in explaining matters, in doing away misunderstandings, &c.

I have now said all that appears to me to be necessary, in the present state of the question, and with my best wishes, and a hope that Providence may assist you in your noble effort, I am, with esteem, your friend,

THOMAS CLARKSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1, 1817.

DEAR SIR:—I have received your favor of July 26th. I am somewhat surprised that you did not mention the receipt of my letter giving you an account of a meeting attended by a number of gentlemen of respectability for the purpose of considering the expediency of calling a second and general meeting for the formation of an auxiliary Colonization Society. The time appointed for the second meeting, is the 6th inst., next Wednesday. It will be expected that yourself and Mr. Mercer will attend. It is hoped that Mr. _____ will also be here. It is highly important that you should be present, as the expectation of your attending, already exists in the minds of a considerable number. Do not permit any circumstances to forbid it, if not confined to a sick bed. A number of the ministers of the different religious societies will give their people notice of the meeting on the coming Sabbath. It is to be held at the court-house, at 4 o'clock, P. M., next Wednesday. The meeting will probably be very respectable for numbers. I hope we shall be able to determine in the course of the next, whether I shall be permitted to engage a companion or not. It is unquestionably very desirous that two persons should be sent out by the Board.

I have received no letter authorizing me to receive collections for the Board. I should not like to become a solicitor, as I am to act as the agent. It would be too much like soliciting for myself. I should, however, be pleased to have a letter of the character proposed, as I shall see more or less of my particular friends in different parts of the country, to whom I could with freedom propose the subject, and should no doubt receive some aid.

I have written to your brother in New York, requesting him to use his influence in the formation of an auxiliary Society in that city. Mr. Ralston thought it very important that the citizens of that place should move forward in aid of the object at this time.

There has lately been formed in New York what is called the Union Foreign Missionary Society. Perhaps some might object to the formation of another Society at this time, but I hope it will be effected.

I remain your friend,

SAML. J. MILLS.

Remember me to the family.

Yours,

S. J. M.

E. B. CALDWELL.

BOSTON, 25th August, 1817.

DEAR SIR:—After leaving Philadelphia, I came on to New York, and remained there but two or three days. I conversed with a number of persons of influence, and found those I saw uniformly in favor of the plan of Colonization. I presume a Colonization Society will be formed in that city in the course of the coming fall, probably in the month of September. Since I left New York, I have conversed with many persons on the subject of settling the free blacks by themselves in Africa. The object is highly approved by gentlemen in New Haven, Hartford, Salem, and this city.

I became acquainted with Capt. Riley, who was cast away on the African coast. He said he should aid the effort in every possible way,

as far as he had ability. The subject has been thought of for years past, by many of the citizens of this place. The greater part of those who went out with Capt. Cuffee, in 1815, went from this city, and many of the citizens have felt, and still feel an interest in their welfare and wish that those who are now here may go out.

I have not been able to obtain an interview with Governor Phillips, but if I should not see him, other gentlemen who feel much interested on this subject will, and the prospect is, that exertions will soon be made for the formation of an auxiliary Society. Such Society I think will most certainly be formed here. Indeed, from what I have seen and heard, I have no doubt but that the liberal and religious public of New England, will aid the contemplated effort in different ways. By increasing their exertion to give these people instruction, and by their contributions in aid of the object, &c.

In one of the reports of the African Institution which I received from Mr. Ralston, there is an interesting account of the Sherbro country, given by John Kizell, the man to whom the Board were referred by Mr. Clarkson, for information. Kisell in a communication made to the Governor of Sierra Leone, asserts that there are millions of acres of good land on that part of the coast, and that it needs only cultivation to produce all those articles raised between the tropics. He requested of the chiefs of the different tribes, land to build a town. He informed the chiefs that the slave trade had ceased on that part of the coast, and they must begin to cultivate the ground. They generally replied to him by saying that the information he gave them was good, and they would give him land to build a town. The population in that district around for a great distance is very thin. I think there is reason to believe that if it is claimed by any European power, it belongs to England. But it is very doubtful whether that nation embraces it within their limits. It is no doubt, the country, above any other part of the coast, most suitable for the purpose we have in view; and I am anxious that the agents should be in England as speedily as possible for the purpose of obtaining the aid of men of respectability there in forwarding the design of the Board. The sooner they are on the coast of Africa the better. But the more I contemplate the object in view the more important it seems; and I should be almost overwhelmed with the idea of going out alone, and having to sustain the responsibility of such a station. If the Board have not money enough raised, I hope they will trust in God, and give me leave to recommend a companion who shall be a fellow laborer in this arduous work. He would probably be able to supply my deficiencies, and would certainly render the prospect of success more fair.

I expect to go to Westport from this place, for the purpose of seeing Paul Cuffee. I shall most likely be in Connecticut the 1st of September, and in New York, probably by the 10th inst. Do not fail to write me immediately upon receiving this, and direct to Torrington, Conn. I shall expect a letter likewise from you, when I arrive in New York, before the middle of next month.

I am your sincere friend,
SAML. J. MILLS.

ELIAS B. CALDWELL.

AFRICAN SKETCHES.

No. IV.

Native Population in the vicinity of Liberia—Character and relations to the Colony.

The colony of Liberia is understood to comprehend that portion of the western coast of Africa reaching from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, a distance of near 400 miles, and extending inland from fifty to sixty miles from the sea. Not that the Colonization Societies have any claim by purchase to the whole of that territory, or exercise any immediate jurisdiction over all its numerous tribes: but merely claim that no other nation shall purchase territory within their limits, without the consent of the Society. An implied agreement, which it is hoped no Christian nation would wish to disregard in consideration of the benevolent objects of the Society.

The native tribes more immediately inhabiting the sea-coast throughout the extent of this territory are, therefore, in various degrees of proximity with the colonial settlements, and upon them its first influences are to be looked for. From their long and continued intercourse with the vessels of civilized nations, they have obtained more required information, but they have also, from the same source and to a much greater extent, become vitiated and depraved by the degrading traffic in slaves and ardent spirits; the bad effects of which must be removed before elevating moral influences will be at all strongly effective and appreciable.

The first tribe inhabiting and occupying the immediate vicinity of Cape Mount, is the Vey tribe, numbering about twenty thousand.—They are represented by the colonists, who carry on a considerable trade in camwood and ivory with them at Cape Mofut, as being very active, shrewd, warlike people, possessing much more determined courage and intelligence, than any other tribe near the colony; very expert at making a bargain, and conducting their exchanges not in bars consisting of a definite amount of goods like the Bassas and other tribes, but valuing their articles according to their weight and value in dollars and cents, showing in many instances as much correctness of arithmetic in their calculations as most of the colonists themselves. They are rather treacherous and deceitful, often robbing the factories of the colonists, after they have been established there by their permission, and with a promise of protection. Their chief employments are slave traffic and predatory warfare. Six or seven of the principal Spanish slave factories on the coast are placed within the limits of this tribe, between Cape Mount and the river Gallinas. There are also living among them a number of the descendants of European slave merchants and native women, who, after having received an excellent education in England, have returned, adopted the native costume and habits, and have thereby become more accomplished rogues, and inveterate slave dealers. To their influence, I understand, it was chiefly owing, that Cape Mount could not be obtained for a settlement. Their intercourse with the whites has been great and long continued; some of them speak very good English. They have been engaged for several years in a war with a number of their do-

mestic slaves, who took possession of a fortified town, and set all attempts to subdue them at defiance.

The space between Cape Mount and Messurado is occupied by the tribe next to the last, called the Veys. They are less warlike, more given to agriculture, but still equally deceitful and cruel to their enemies when wholly in their possession, with the Veys, and with less force of character. Both these tribes, however, have more inventive and mechanical genius than the tribes more immediate to the settlements. They make cloth from their own cotton and dye it; also mats and figures and colors. Their domestic and warlike instruments are more neatly, as well as skilfully shaped and executed, than those of the Bassa tribe, for instance. They also trade to a considerable extent in hides and gold dust, as the Veys.

The next tribe is the Bassas, commences at the Messurado river, and extends as far South as the Kreo Settra, beyond Sinou. All the Colonial settlements with the exception of that at Cape Palmas, are within the territories of this tribe. With this tribe, therefore the colonists are best acquainted, having daily and hourly intercourse with them, nearly all the resident natives in the settlements being members of this large tribe, which cannot number less than one hundred thousand, all speaking the same language, with but very little variation,—their physical conformations, pursuits, manners, architecture, superstitions, and productions of the country, presenting a striking uniformity. This tribe, like the others, is divided into a great many small subdivisions, under petty chiefs, of from fifteen to twenty miles square, but forming combinations to more or less extent, by general customs and superstitious laws, continually harrassing each other by family quarrels and petty jealousies. They are, nevertheless, very peaceful and industrious in their habits, not fond of wandering far from their homes, imitative, and desirous of improvement. Wars occasionally take place between two or more of the subdivisions, but when they do occur, the slave trade is generally the exciting cause. They are, upon the whole, more likely to be rapidly improved by missionary and moral influence, than any other tribe known to the colony. The Dey and Vey languages appear to have a strong affinity between them; but little or none at all with the neighboring dialects. Every town and village has its "headman," who is subject to a king, as he is termed, and styles himself in English, who is generally an old man, to whom they pay great respect and reverence, as they would do to age generally. They do not appear to exercise any despotic authority; any one accused is tried by the ordeal of drinking sapwood water, or by a general palavar, which decides on the punishment.

Their towns are assemblages of small conical huts, placed without any order, sometimes open on the banks of a river, but most frequently hid by the surrounding woods, to which they retreat when attacked by an enemy. These towns exhibit much pleasing harmony and good nature, having altogether the order and features of one great family. Polygamy is universal, the number of wives being the measure of a man's wealth; yet nothing like indiscriminate licentiousness is to be seen. The men perform no servile labor, but pass most of the year in careless indolence, except in the months of February, March, and April, when the towns appear to be deserted by the men, except one or two hoary-headed patriarchs, who are all busy cleaning and burning off their farms. At this

time, the whole line of coast presents an interesting spectacle to the eye at sea—numerous blazing fires at night, and volumes of smoke in the day. The planting of rice and cassada is then left to the women, to whom all further labor is resigned, until the crops are safely stored in their houses. The men then betake themselves to their usual amusements and pursuits. They often come to seek employment among the colonists, in order to get a supply of tobacco and cloth for themselves, and beads for the women; when they have any thing to sell in the colony, the women carry the articles on their heads, and their children on their backs, while their lordly husbands walk on before, carrying only a knife or a gun.

The children, soon after their birth, are exposed naked to the rays of the sun, and their mode of nursing the little creatures is any thing but gentle. The first time that I saw the process performed, I was alarmed for the safety of the child, and excited much laughter among the men when I stated to them my fears that the mother would kill the child by such rough treatment. The mother was sitting on a low stool, with the child laid on its back across her knees: with one hand she held the screaming child down, while with the other she crammed its mouth full of what proved to be rice, biting hot with red pepper, and then pressed its nose until it was swallowed—the child raving lustily whenever it was able to breathe. The children are very healthy, and few die in infancy. The boys, when eleven or twelve years old, completely throw off all maternal restraint, deeming it unmanly to be longer controlled by a woman. Nothing will make a native boy, in the service of the colonists, run away sooner, than being struck by a woman.

Their mechanical and agricultural instruments are as simple as may well be; the latter being merely a small hatchet for the men to cut down the trees, and a small hoe with the blade about three inches broad for the women to plant the rice with, which, when ripe is cut with a small pocket knife. They cook rice admirably, and all their peculiar dishes, highly seasoned with pepper, as they always are, were they a little more cleanly, require little self-denial to enjoy. They live chiefly on vegetable food, but are, nevertheless, fond of animal food; snakes, monkeys, and guanas, are among their highest luxuries; but rats, dogs, and cats, would not be refused—although they rather avoid eating them when in the colony. Smoking and drinking palm wine or rum, when it can be had, is the *summum bonum* of their lives. Intemperance is not, however, a very prevalent vice among them, at least, in the shape of drunkenness. They are fond of games of hazard, played with large beans.

The greater part of these remarks on the Bassas, will apply to the next tribe, the Greybo, being around Cape Palmas. They speak a different language from the Bassas, but have some points of resemblance and affinity. They are estimated at twenty thousand, and are represented by the missionaries at that station as being kind, docile, and industrious, but, like all the natives, great thieves, although I was told by one of the missionaries, lately from that colony, that they do not steal from the missionaries—certainly an important feature and endeavor of missionary influence. These people also act as Kroemen, or boatmen to vessels, and engage in fishing. Mr. Wilson has succeeded in reduc-

ing their language into a systematic form—using it in his schools, and Greybo hymns in his religious exercises.

Our information in relation to the tribes interior to those mentioned, is scanty and indefinite. The tribes on the seaboard have their language as well as character modified by European intercourse. Those more remote must be unmixed and peculiar. We have had strong proofs, however, of their capacity in ingenuity and mechanics. The frequent trade between the former and vessels, supplies a great many of their wants, without increasing much their inventive faculties, which necessity does for the latter. Between the sea-coast tribes and the more interior, is a belt of forest of some days journey. Their trade is through the former, who exercise a sort of monopoly. The beach people as they are called, affect to despise the 'bush people,' as being ignorant. I happened to be at Little Bassa, when some of those bush people first obtained a sight of the sea, and shall never forget the mute look of astonishment with which they beheld the heaving, boundless ocean, and when after the intense emotion which it excited had somewhat subsided, they dipped their fingers in its waters, and tasted it to be salt, they set up a loud shout of wonder. They seemed at once to have acquired two new and overpowering ideas of water and of wealth. "To say," says Park, the African wanderer "that a man eats salt, is to say he is rich."

Relations to the Colony.—In estimating the extent and influence of the Colonies over the natives around them, there is no feature more prominent than that where the slave trade exists, that influence is much lessened and obstructed; each exercising entirely opposite tendencies.—In exact proportion, therefore, to the destruction of that abominable traffic, and the institution of Colonies and missionary stations, will be the advancement of African Colonization and moral regeneration. In this respect the Colony and missions of Cape Palmas are more favorably situated than any other. There is no slave in its vicinity. Slave vessels to be sure, purchase rice in large quantities, of the natives there for their own purposes, but no slaves. It is then clearly the duty of all who take an interest in Africa, to lend their utmost aid and influence to the suppression of that traffic, and the support of the missionary enterprise.

A large number of the natives of the different tribes have bound themselves to be subject to the authority of the Colonial Government, and not to deal in slaves, but wherever the slave vessels are allowed to land goods, that submission is more nominal than otherwise. This obstacle, it is the duty of every christian nation to strive to remove, either by assisting Colonization, or maintaining an effective naval force along the shores of Africa, or by both together.

R. McD.

COLONIZATION.—During the past week, Elliot Cresson, Esq., of Philadelphia, the projector and founder of the Bassa Cove Colony in Africa, delivered a course of lectures on the subject of Colonization, occupying three evenings. The lectures were well attended, and listened to with much interest. In a future number, as we may have room and leisure, we intend to notice more at length, those able and interesting lectures.—*Montpelier Watchman, Nov. 1838.*

COLONY OF MISSISSIPPI IN AFRICA.

[*From the N. O. Observer.*]

We have been favored with the privilege of reading several letters from the Rev. J. F. C. Finley, the Governor of this Colony, and one from Dr. Blodgett, surgeon of the same, giving interesting accounts of the state and prosperity of this important enterprise. The letters from Mr. Finley partake much of the nature of a journal, and hence give many incidental circumstances not necessarily affecting the questions most interesting to our readers. From what is written in the several letters, we readily gather the following facts:

The colony has been from the first, quite healthy. That this must be the case was the decided opinion of Dr. Blodgett, upon his first examination of the situation. The health of both the Governor and surgeon have suffered in some degree in consequence of the severe and unremitting labors which their situation imposed; but the colonists have enjoyed uninterrupted good health.

The fitness of the land for agricultural pursuits fully equals the most sanguine anticipations that have been expressed concerning it. All the crops which had been committed to the earth exhibited prospects quite as favorable as any of the kind in the United States. A sufficient quantity of rice, corn, and African peas was in store for a considerable time, and as the season advanced, from their own territory an increased quantity was expected, together with at least one thousand bushels of Cassada, and a large amount of sweet potatoes.

The productiveness of the soil is strongly evinced by the fact, that along this coast the slave vessels obtain the most of their provisions.—Two or three of these ships are sometimes present in the harbor of Sinoe to purchase rice, bullocks, &c. Still, though the slavers carry off large portions of these productions, the Governor thinks an ample supply for the colony, of sheep, goats, and bullocks, can be obtained cheap for all the purposes of the colony.

The articles of trade among the natives, besides the animals above named, consist principally of rice, camwood, ivory, and palm oil, all of which find very ready markets both in Europe and in our eastern cities at a fair profit. Indeed by obtaining these of the natives, and having them on hand, purchases may be made from trading ships, and thus most articles of necessity from abroad be obtained.

Of the wants of the colony, (and no colony was ever without them,) the Governor mentions three as the most pressing; these are wheaten flour, soap, and lastly, and most important of all, *emigrants*. For the first of the above he could substitute rice flour and corn meal—for the second luxury he could find no equivalent, and for the last they were looking with longing anxiety. Of the importance which they attach to the last, some judgment can be formed by the fact that in almost every paragraph, the Governor urges the forwarding of emigrants, and says that preparations are completed for the reception of as many as the Society can forward this year. By the 1st of July inst., he assures the Society at least 200 are necessary in order to the best interest of the colony and 400 could be advantageously received.

Among the reasons for so greatly desiring the arrival of emigrants, one of course is, that the labor of civilized men is much more valuable

[November,

than that of native Africans, especially when the natives have no civilized superintendant. Another is, the respect which a large colony impresses upon the minds of the natives, and the consequent security of the property of the Society from the disposition of the savages to pilfer every thing on which they can lay their hands. A third is, the more rapid developement of the advantages and resources of the colony, and a release from the necessity of depending upon laborers whose objects are merely mercenary.

The river Sinoe abounds in fish, many of which are believed to be fine for the table, to rake which, a seine was sent out by the last expedition. Under all these circumstances, the colony seems certainly to possess all the necessary elements of success, and even of prosperity. Nothing seems now to be wanting but perseverance in the Society, and energy in the colonists, to give to that establishment not merely success, but abiding prosperity, and an influence among the natives of the most propitious character.

Dr. Blodgett, who has returned to New England, to take out his family, has, by the Executive Committee of the Louisiana Colonization Society, been requested immediately to come to this city, and in person communicate definite information to all who desire it, on all subjects relating to the colony. It is hoped that in the course of little more than a month, he will be with us, and gratify the minds of numbers, by giving the results of his accurate and discriminating observations.

From the allusions in the letters of both these gentlemen, it is evident that they have forwarded other letters, which have not come to hand. This makes us the more anxious to see Dr. Blodgett, as we are confident that from him we shall obtain much valuable and interesting information. We are also beginning to look for the return of the brig Mail, which carried out an expedition to Sinoe last spring.

LETTER FROM DR. BLODGETT.

The following letter from the surgeon of the Mississippi Colonial Settlement in Africa, has been received by the Editor of the New Orleans Observer, and appeared in that paper, on the 14th of July last:

GREENVILLE, (W. AFRICA,) Dec. 1st, 1837.

Rev. A. B. Lawrence:

It is not often that we have an opportunity of sending letters to America, an apology which I offer for sending so few. Nothing of importance has transpired since I wrote by the Oriental. As yet, I know little of the country, except in the immediate vicinity of this place, and, therefore, until I become better acquainted, cannot write a full description. Passing back from the beach, for the distance of a mile, the soil is almost entirely composed of silicious sand, that has the appearance of having been gradually rescued from the ocean, and offers no inducements to cultivation. Leaving this, the country becomes hilly, and the soil is principally made up of clay and vegetable mould, which is extremely productive. The Sinoe comes down to us through intervals of rich alluvion, much resembling those of the Ohio, and other western rivers of the States. On the banks of this river, about three miles from the ocean, is situated the principal Sinoe town, beyond which, relying on the accounts of the natives, the country, for the space of four days journey in the interior, is an entire wilderness, without inhabitants. I intend making a tour up the river, through this tract to ascertain its resources, and its

capability of being occupied for the purposes of colonization as soon as I can make it compatible with other duties.

The forests of this country are more impenetrable than those of the States, owing to the immense variety of climbing shrubs and trees. Some species enlarge their trunks to more than a foot in diameter: but still too weak to stand erect, they throw off their branches, twisting and fastening upon every object capable of yielding support, until they seem to tie the whole forest together. These, with climbing ferns of dense foliage weaving and interlocking, form tangles and thickets quite impervious to man or beast. Obstacles of this kind are unfavorable to an expeditious survey or clearing of lands for cultivation. The timber of this country is generally harder and more dense than that of temperate climates; much of it will sink in water after it has been seasoned. We have all the varieties necessary in the construction of houses, utensils, furniture and for ship building. Indeed, for the two latter purposes much timber is exported from this coast to Europe. Camwood comes from the interior in billets of fifteen or eighteen inches in length; it is transported on the backs of the natives. At present it forms a lawful currency of the colony of Monrovia and its dependencies, its value being fixed at sixty dollars per ton.

Of cattle, we have both wild and domesticated. Neat cattle are plenty but small, they do not ordinarily exceed half the size of American breeds; the natives take little pains in rearing them. There is a wild breed much larger; they live in the woods, and are fond of bathing in the water: Their horns are short, and their skin nearly destitute of hair. One of our laborers shot a cow a few days ago, which weighed after being dressed, exclusive of hide or tallow, more than five hundred pounds. The meat was tender, and had nothing in its taste or flavor to distinguish it from that of the domesticated animal. We have abundance of deer; leopards are rarely seen; their skins are occasionally offered for sale by the natives; lions have never shown themselves in this vicinity. The elephant range is more inferior; the forest is too close for this animal near the sea coast; their tusks are offered almost every day; most of them are of second quality, showing that more of these animals die of disease or old age, than are destroyed by the natives. The largest of these tusks weigh fifty and sometimes exceed eighty pounds. Reptiles, in general, are not so numerous as in America. Chameleons and lizards are common. Serpents are rarely found; none of the venomous kinds are known to exist on this part of the coast.

Our agricultural concerns, you will be delighted to hear, are in a prosperous condition. We have an opening of sixty or seventy acres on the banks of the river, about two miles from town, part of which is already, and the remainder in course of being planted. Sweet potatoes, yams, cassada, plantains, corn and sugar cane flourish exceedingly. Of most of these articles we have the prospect of a speedy and abundant supply.

My health continues good. No sickness of consequence has appeared in the colony. Fevers are light, they commonly yield in three or four days.

A description of the Native Africans who inhabit this vicinity, although they are considered the most peaceable and industrious of any on the coast, would be disgusting. They are of an agricultural disposition, producing large quantities of rice for exportation. It is no uncommon thing to see three or four slaving vessels taking this article, at the same time within sight of our establishment. They even land and carry their goods by our door. With a good assortment of trade articles, they are able at times to purchase five hundred bushels of rice per day. The slaves are a great annoyance to us in this respect, and we wait impatiently for strength to forbid their intrusion. The natives are much addicted to theft, fond of muskets and warlike instruments, and great smokers of tobacco. The climate being warm, light clothing is all that is requisite; unfortunately, however, fashion is quite in the extreme in this respect; and still worse, there are some here as in civilized countries, who are mere devotees of fashion. They are fond of ornaments, such as beads, rings and chains—to be in taste the rings must be a full half-inch in thickness, and the chains such as would be used to chain a bear or leopard, of brass or iron, it does not seem particular which. I have seen persons so loaded with these articles that they could not walk without much exertion. To the rings are sometimes attached a multitude of little bells, so that you have notice of the approach of persons of distinction.

Though these natives are degraded and vicious beyond the conception of persons who have never stepped from the circle of civilization, yet they possess some qualities which will facilitate their advancement in the scale of existence, and which will serve as an encouragement to efforts for their improvement. A strong feeling

of curiosity may be observed in their actions when any thing novel is presented to their view. Our buildings, our implements, our carpenter and smith work and our mode of agriculture, all engage their attention, and excite their admiration. Country man be fool—white man know every thing—with other expressions, of similar import, show that they are not insensible to the superior advantages which we enjoy; nor are their minds so stupified or moulded by prejudice or habit, as not to be desirous of obtaining the blessings of civilization for themselves. A spirit for improvement is evidently at work among them. They are very anxious to obtain a knowledge of the English language—to learn to write, or to learn to make book, as their expression runs. It is not unusual for persons to offer themselves as laborers if they can be in a situation favorable to learning our language, with the prospect of little or no other remuneration. Our mode of transacting business they are anxious to imitate. If you hire one of them to labor by the week or month, or if you purchase any thing of them on credit, or if they make any agreement with you, or leave any thing in your charge, although neither they nor their friends can read, yet you must give them a book or an agreement in writing, (a piece of paper with writing upon it, as they do not know the difference, is just as good) with which they are always satisfied.

A school was lately commenced in a village near us, which only failed for want of common ability in the teacher. The natives hired him without our knowledge, and at their own expense. For a few of the first days the school was attended by about 40 boys. This circumstance alone is sufficient to show that schools might be commenced under the most favorable circumstances. There is room for at least half a dozen teachers within five miles of our settlement, at places where it may be said the people are waiting for schools. I believe that that part of the coast is a rich field for missionary effort. The people are neither Mahomedans nor idolaters. Indeed I cannot ascertain that they have religion of any kind. There are therefore, no structures of superstition and error to demolish, but the field is entirely unoccupied—a waste—a blank, waiting to be sketched by the hand of christian benevolence. In fact, in a literal sense, Ethiopia is stretching out her hands unto God. After a long period of debasement, after the most powerful nations of the world have unsuccessfully attempted to rescue her from the degradation in which she has been sinking deeper and deeper, she is now extending her arms to lay hold on the benefits which civilization and christian philanthropy are offering as her last hope.

The slave trade is carried, this season, to an almost unparalleled degree. Scarce a day passes but one or more slaving vessels are in sight. One establishment at the mouth of the Gallenas, it is supposed, will ship this season alone from five to six thousand slaves.

Yours truly,

J. L. BLODGETT.

COLONIZATION AND ABOLITION.

Two essays under the above title appeared in the Maryland Colonization Journal of the 18th November, introduced by the editor with a strong expression of applause. In this opinion we fully concur. The essays are worthy the effort of a thoughtful and comprehensive mind, and cannot fail, if continued in the same spirit, to work much practical good. We take much pleasure in transferring them to our pages.

ESSAY, No. 1.—The division of land into small tracts in the first establishment of civil states, seems to be necessary as a foundation of future liberty. To go no further back than the feudal system of Europe, the barbarians who overturned the Roman empire, divided the lands among the military chiefs, upon condition of their furnishing proportional means for the common defence. The cultivators of these lands became the peasantry and this was the origin of the lordships and ma-

nors: few advances beyond this have been made up to this time, except in the large renters, who lease the land and employ poor laborers. The great landholders of Europe constitute the body of the aristocracy; there is no prospect of any change in this manner of holding the titles to the lands in any part of Europe. The wealthy tenantry seldom if ever become proprietors by mere purchases, without government promotion.

In the southern colonies of this country the division of the land was generally into large tracts, and the slave trade, by furnishing slave labor in the place of peasants, extended and perpetuated the usage; it is confirmed by the cultivation of all the staples of the south. In Texas the Spanish grants were in leagues, or 4,444 acres, these are confirmed by the present government. The foundation is thus laid for slavery or the labor of peasantry,—it seems to be a law, that the first division of land into large tracts should be perpetuated. The colored race in the slaveholding states, were they immediately emancipated, would have no title to the land, and they could not purchase it in small farms or plantations, in suitable proportions of rich and poor soils. Will the abolitionists demand an agrarian law? The citizens of the slaveholding states cannot but know that the emancipated slave cannot go into the non-slaveholding states and buy small farms. Will the abolitionists come south and teach them the northern mode of culture? Can any one doubt who understands southern habits, that if emancipated slaves had the entire control of the lands in the south, the titles would devolve upon the few, and that the many would not rise above the peasantry of Europe.

But one of the peculiarities of the African Colonization system, is its agrarian law, or division of the lands into small tracts with a fee simple title, for the benefit of the first colonists. Behold! the equality which lays the sure foundation of liberty. The first cultivators of the land will be the proprietors of the land. This division of the lands in Africa will be more secure to the colonists, than it is to our citizens in our eastern, northern, and western States. There will be no land speculators.

It should be borne in mind that none of the American revolutions have made any change in the land titles, and abolition can make none without extermination. Not an emancipated man will have acquired a fee simple to a single acre of land. But every colonist who is transported to Africa, and settled there by the Colonization Society, gets from the society a legal title for his land, he sits and stands, and walks upon his own territory and plants and builds upon it. A foundation is thus laid for freedom in colonization: a peaceful foundation which may continue while water runs and grass grows. Liberty thus planted, has its seed in itself seeding seed; thus freemen's charter to their freedom in their title to their lands; as well as in their right of suffrage, how can they be made slaves, or make slaves? Have not the Colonization societies done this thing? Have they not done it for the first time on the western coast of Africa, if not on the continent itself? In all high antiquity, it appears that the right to the soil was regarded as in the sovereigns. The colonists become the sovereigns of the soil, to which, their ancestors never could claim a title. What changes must there not be in men and things, before the freed people of color, were the abolitionists to carry out their wildest schemes, could divide and sub-divide the great

cotton and sugar plantations of the south, and cultivate them after the manner of Pennsylvania farmers? May not the colonists say, we are not to be expatriated, we are going to inherit the land where our fathers were born, but had no inheritance. King Joe and Jim, and Jack now sell the land to the colonization societies, and the societies give the titles to it to the colonists. Now law for the first time makes these titles sure. The game of Indian land, and Texian land is not to be acted over in Africa. Thousands and tens of thousands of acres are not to be procured for speculation, or to form future manors or lordships. The thing being thus well begun, is half done; the colonists have where to stand—they have a fulcrum on which to rest their lever; their motto is free and equal. No treaty can be negotiated to sign away their title—each man must sign away his own right, and each man's wife too.

Political and civil liberty are easy to be begun by those who know how, but hard to be gained by the most knowing and powerful. In ages to come the people on the western coast of Africa, may have cause to bless the colonization societies for setting the colonists right in the very first step. These white men will be to them as the gods of the ancient poets. But the story will not need the imagination of the poets, it will make one of the fairest pages in history. Let history point posterity to the peaceful triumphs of benevolence and of science, in the colonization of the free people of color on the western coast of Africa, with their own consent.

ESSAY No. 2.—It is a maxim in morality, that when men yield to their passions, it is through ignorance, weakness or interest. In the judgment of abolitionists, the great cause of slavery, is interest. But they do not seem to suspect, that the absence of this interest gives room or opportunity for the display of their zeal against slavery. Principles or elements, produce effects or change results negatively, as well as positively. Ignorance and poverty are not to be regarded as the negative of knowledge and riches; merely in a state of human action, they become causes. It is never found to be safe to confide matters of knowledge to ignorance; nor riches, or matters pertaining to them, to the judgment of the poor. There is an adage, that bachelors' wives and maidens' children are well managed; so slaves in free states will all be free. The citizens of non-slaveholding states have no interests involved in the question of abolition. Do they therefore infer their incompetency to act and decide upon it? Just the reverse, and yet they would condemn the ignorant for deciding upon questions of knowledge, and the poor for deciding in cases of riches, forgetting or overlooking the fact, that sympathy or interest in all cases is necessary to the correct operations of the human judgment. Trial by jurors, or judgment by peers is founded upon this principle. We could not trust angels to judge us unless we were assured they were infallible.

Native Europeans, but just located in our free states, are among the most zealous abolitionists. What fellow-feelings can they possibly have with the citizens of slaveholding states? does their disinterestedness qualify them in a peculiar manner, as exclusive judges? Practically considered what is their disinterestedness but ignorance? They know nothing by experience; they will admit of no experiment. Nothing short of abolition will be listened to. All must be committed to one irreversbl

movement, not that these disinterested abolitionists anticipate no evils, or are at all deficient in theories to remedy them. They would furnish plans to meet every emergency most gratuitously, if those already offered should happen to fail. Nothing gives greater offence to abolitionists than the old homely question 'what do you know about it?' The very formation of societies pre-supposes that they know all about it.

It was wisely judged by the slaveholding states, that the non-slaveholding states are not their peers; that having no interests in common, they would, to say the least, be as apt to be interested against them as for them. One of the causes of complaint against the mother government by the then colonies, was the transporting the colonists beyond the seas to be tried. Now, every abolitionist newspaper in the free states is, in effect a tribunal, before which the people in the slaveholding states are called upon to appear and to be tried, having been of course, first prejudged.

The most disinterested men may be the most prejudiced men. Abolition societies are not philosophical societies, their object is not the discovery of the truth; but to resolve or command. They have resolved or commanded immediate abolition. Can they unresolve it or countermand it! They have resolved that it ought to be. Can they resolve that it ought not to be? To go back, is to admit that they were mistaken, or had erred, and so bring their resolutions into contempt.

But it is argued, that which is morally wrong cannot be politically right; meaning that an immediate wrong ought to be immediately remedied. This may all seem very plain and very practicable to a disinterested theorist, or an immediate abolitionist, who excludes all idea of a remedy worse than a disease. Interest is among the rules which will work both ways upon the human mind, and in both ways may mislead the judgment. It would be too disparaging to tell an abolitionist, that he is too good to judge correctly about the manner in which abolition should be effected, though it might be only intended as a deduction from his own position, that slavery is a moral evil. But why should abolitionists of the immediate sort be made to account to themselves for that kind of disinterestedness, which takes on the mode of selfishness vulgarly called 'being busy-bodies in other men's matters?' Is it not quite as dangerous in political, as in private matters? Who are more disinterested than universal conquerors? What country was ever invaded in which there were not some great evil to make the invasion an imperious duty? A colonization society in a slaveholding state, or in a free state, to colonize the free people of color, with their own consent. is a very different subject from an immediate abolition society in a non-slaveholding state, to resolve what slave-holding states ought to do; not to advise or assist them. The very extreme of this last position ought to wake up reflection in every mind at all acquainted with the operation of the laws of the human heart, knowing the tendency of extremes to meet. The British abolitionists differed from our abolitionists, say about twenty millions pounds sterling; but our abolitionists do not differ at all from them, in dogmatism or in resolutions. No abolitionists are more resolute than ours, but none are less disposed to consult the interests of the slave-holding states. American abolitionists are not redemptionists—they offer no price to redeem this great republic from dreaded vengeance.

One word about colonization, in comparison with emancipation without expatriation. What has the latter done, and in how many years?

Will colonization do no more in the same number of years? Must not these be the true points of comparison? Say emancipation has been in progress half a century. What will colonization have done in half a century, in regard to education and property? Who will have the most learning and the most land at the end of fifty years, the free colored people in this country or those in Africa? that is, if the abolitionists will let the free people of color with their own consent go to Africa.

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

The Rev. WILLIAM WALLACE, an agent of the American Colonization Society, has been active and successful in arousing public attention to the cause, in portions of Ohio, and in augmenting the interest in it, previously felt in other parts of that great State. He has addressed the people on several occasions, and has formed the three following auxiliary Societies:

The Colonization Society of Martinsburg, Knox County—*President* the Rev. H. HERVEY. *Secretary*, Dr. L. DYER.

The Knox County Colonization Society—*President*, the Rev. JAMES SCOTT. *Secretary*, ROBERT HICKMAN.

The Licking County Colonization Society, (at Newark.) *President* the Rev. ISRAEL DILLE. *Secretary*, SAMUEL ENGLISH.

Officers of the Zanesville and Putnam Colonization Societies for the ensuing year.

President, Rev. JAMES CULBERTSON. *Vice Presidents*, Rev. W. A. SMALLWOOD, Rev. W. SEDWICK. *Secretary and Treasurer*, N. SAFFORD. *Managers*, SAM'L. J. COX, GEORGE JAMES, J. C. GUTHIN, C. MOORE, A. SULLIVAN, J. A. TURNER, J. RAMMAGE, J. CHAPMAN.

[From the *Vermont Chronicle*.]

The "Vermont Colonization Society held its anniversary, Oct. 18.—Judge Paine, the President, took the chair. The Secretary, Rev. Mr. Thatcher, late of Barre, having removed during the year, no Annual Report could be made. The President remarked, that in general, the Colony had been prosperous during the year. Remarks were made by Hon. Charles Marsh, of Woodstock. He was present at Washington, at the organization of the Am. Col. Society, and he entertained the highest confidence in the motives of those who formed it. He had confidence then, that this would be the means of freeing the country from slavery.

Receipts for the year,	.	.	.	.	.	\$153 72
In the treasury at the commencement of the year,	.	.	.	.	.	127 17
Making,	.	.	.	.	.	276 89
Expenditures,	.	.	.	.	.	127 95
<u>Now in the treasury,</u>	.	.	.	.	.	\$150 94

Remarks were made by Prof. Hough, Judge Loomis, and Col. Washburn.

Officers for the coming year: Hon. Elijah Paine, *President*; Hon. Joseph Howes, Hon. S. Clark, *Vice Presidents*; Willard Child, John K. Converse, John Richards, Phineas White, Israel P. Dana, Daniel Kellogg, James Bell, Sylvanus Chapin, Thomas A. Merrill, A. W. Hyde, B. W. Smith, John Hough, *Managers*; D. Baldwin, *Treasurer*; J. Loomis, *Auditor*; Daniel Wild, *Secretary*; Austin Hazen, *Corresponding Secretary*.

COLONIZATION.

The plan of purchasing a ship to be sold to such free colored men as are qualified to navigate her, and who will run her as a regular packet between this country and Liberia, and pay for her by conveying emigrants from time to time from the United States to our Colonies in that Country has been recommended by many of the most distinguished citizens of our country. They believe it will be the means of developing the resources of Africa to our colored population; incline them to engage in commercial operations; secure a regular intercourse with Liberia; and open new avenues to usefulness and prosperity in the minds of colored men, and tend greatly to their elevation both in this country and Liberia, and that the plan ought immediately to be carried into operation.

Concurring in these views, and encouraged by the cordial co-operation of the officers of the New York Colonization Society, and the warm support of the friends of colonization throughout the country, a ship has been purchased, although but a small part of the necessary funds have been collected. Relying on the liberality of the friends of the colored man, I now offer the ship Saluda, of 384 tons burden, live oak frame—a fast sailer—new sails and newly coppered—in every respect in good condition for a voyage—well furnished—good accommodations for 150 passengers. If application is made by free colored men of respectable character, capable of navigating the ship, and who will remove to and sail from Liberia, the vessel will be sold to them on a credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years if required. Payments to be made in conveying emigrants from this country to Liberia, to be furnished by the American Colonization Society or the Philadelphia and New York Society.

If the purchasers shall require assistance in navigating the vessel the first voyage, an experienced navigator will be furnished at usual wages, who will instruct the colored officers in navigation and the use of nautical instruments.

If applications for the purchase of the ship are not made by the 15th of Dec., the ship will be manned by a colored crew and make a voyage to Liberia, under command of Captain Waters, who will be authorized to sell her to enterprising colonists who are desirous to engage in commerce.

Respectable colored persons desiring to emigrate to Monrovia will be furnished with good accommodations. Those wishing passage to Bassa Cove may apply to the New York Colonization Society.

S. WILKESON,

General Agent of the A. C. S.

In addition to the above article copied from the Albany Evening Journal, we have received for publication, a copy of the following letter from Judge Wilkeson to the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society in this city:

"ALBANY, November 21, 1838.

"Sir: Unable to purchase a vessel, pursuant to the plan proposed to the American Colonization Society at their meeting in Washington in May last, until now, I fear the season is so far advanced that the vessel cannot put into Norfolk for emigrants. This I regret the more, as her accommodations are large and very convenient for passengers. If, however, any considerable number can be got ready by the 25th of December, and provisions made for defraying their expenses, other than their passage, the vessel will touch at Norfolk and receive them. But if our friends in Virginia and North Carolina (not being earlier apprized of this opportunity) shall not be prepared to send many emigrants so soon, it is expected another opportunity will be offered to them by this vessel in the ensuing Spring. And should

there be a few emigrants desirous of going out in December, the expense of sending them to New York, where they will be received on board, will not be great.

"Please to make the necessary inquiries on this subject, and inform me of the result in due time.

"S. WILKESON.

"General Agent A. C. Society.

"J. GALES, Treasurer A. C. Society"

WAny number of persons of color, or single persons at the South desiring to go to Africa in the vessel, will please to make known their wishes immediately to J. GALES, Treasurer of the A. C. Society, at Washington city.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LIBERIA HERALD.

The Brig Mail, by which we received despatches, already referred to from the colony, also brought the Liberia Herald for May, June, and July, of the present year. The following extracts from those papers, are all that we can make room for in the present number:

[From the *Liberia Herald* for July.]

A few weeks ago a number of natives armed with muskets and cutlasses, were observed loitering in and about the settlement of Millsburg, without any ostensible design, either for trade or residence. After a lapse of a few days, it transpired that the object of their visit was to procure slaves. Rev. Mr. Wilson, with praiseworthy energy, had them immediately arrested, in order, if possible, to ascertain the truth of the report. The investigation resulted in a general conviction, that they had come to procure slaves. They appear to be agents for the slave factory at Digbey, and sent out with money to purchase slaves—for they acknowledged in Court that they had *four slave money*. The truth is, these men had been credited with goods to the amount of four slaves to be paid at a certain time. Their object in loitering about Millsburg, was to surprise some of those poor unoffending and unsuspecting natives, who have put themselves under the protection of the Americans, and thus liquidate their debt, by a method less expensive than that of paying slaves they had purchased. As no direct act could be proved upon them, they were of course discharged, but their goods were seized and confiscated, under the act of the Legislature, which forbids any goods, wares or merchandizes, to be introduced into the colony, unless under the inspection of the officers, regularly authorized for that purpose.

On the 8th inst. Brig Mail, Captain Nowell, from New Orleans, with emigrants for Mississippi, in Africa, arrived in our harbor. By this vessel, we received a few letters and papers. The latter are filled with wars, rumors of wars, Seminoles, hard times and Sub-treasury bill. We are of very pacific disposition ourselves, and have an unconquerable aversion to war, unless we have ten chances against our adversary. We have no sympathy with *Semi-noles*. In consequence of some circumstances connected with *pay*, the word *semi* has become exceedingly odious. Our treasury here, is all *sub*, and for reason of these things, the papers are not very interesting to us. The contest between those intellectual giants Messrs. Webster and Calhoun, reported in these papers, has however, given rise to some little moral musing. All the papers that have reached the Colony, seem pretty unanimous in the opinion, that the contest has resulted rather unhappily for the gentleman from the South. Indeed, to use a down east expression, Webster has rowed him "up salt river." So say the papers. Now the speculation to which this has given rise, has afforded us no little pleasure. Our South Carolina and Georgia friends here, seem to think that the papers we have seen are the organs of a party and their opinion, merely the echo of a party feeling. It is impossible, they say, for northern men to do any thing with the southerners, and that there are men at the South superior to Calhoun, who should they enter the lists with Webster, would fully sustain the character of the South. We know but very little about it ourselves, but it reminds us of a boy who, when about to receive the reward of his

waywardness at the hand of another, exclaimed, if you can beat me, you can't beat uncle Bob. We have never seen Webster, we have been hearing of him ever once we heard of ourselves, and we know of no men at whom we are more anxious to have a peep, than at Messrs. Webster and Clay. To us there is something in intellectual superiority, the ability to think with closeness and clearness, and the facility to clothe these thoughts in elegant, lucid, and forcible language, and all devoted to the interest of one's country, infinitely more attractive than all the soul-stirring, but ferocious greatness that clustered around the car of the victor, or all the pomp and unmeaning pageantry, lavished upon the person of royalty.

Since the above went to press, the schooner Columbia has arrived, on her return home, from Maryland, in Liberia, whither she had carried emigrants. The captain merely called to put a few passengers on shore, and unceremoniously left the same day, so that we had no opportunity of waiting by him. By this vessel, we received papers, a few letters, three numbers of the African Repository, (February, March, and April,) and one case of garden seeds, presented by a lady in the State of Ohio, for which as they came very opportunely, we present her in the name of the Colony, our sincere and hearty acknowledgements. The character of the Colony and of Colonization, is fully sustained by the splendid speeches made before the Society at its last anniversary, so far at least as speech making is concerned; and if brilliant speeches and noisy declamation will drive a cause ahead, Colonization will outstrip at the south every enterprise of the day. One scarcely knows which most to admire, the chaste eloquence and apparent irresistible force of colonization speeches, or the tameness with which they are received, and the facility with which not only the speeches, but their object pass away from the mind. The text of every colonization speech should be *patriotism*. Let the speaker dwell long and loud on this:—show in colors bright as heaven's sun the advantages which would result to the country from the removal of the anomalous class—and then considerations of philanthropy might be advantageously lugged in, to fill up chinks, to embellish and adorn the piece, and to make the whole, as Jack Downing would probably say, long enough in the middle and not too short at both ends.

DR. GOHEEN'S LETTER.—In the African Repository for March, we have seen a letter from Dr. Goheen, which contains an able refutation of the numerous slanders circulated about the Colony. The document is alike creditable to the heart and head of the writer, and the method of confutation the very best that could have been adopted; which is by the simple statement of facts.

The article of leather is beginning to be very extensively manufactured in the Colony. We were lately admiring an excellent pair of shoes, which a gentleman, had on, when he told us that he raised the animal of whose skin his shoes were made. He added that he eat the meat and tanned the hide. We felt a little grieved however, when, to our enquiry (which, as he is a shoe maker, we thought quite pertinent) whether he made the shoes, he replied he did not. We think, if we had carried the process so far as to make the hide into the perfect leather, we should have felt our pride concerned to complete the whole by making the shoes. We were shown a few days ago a piece of leather manufactured from the skin of a sheep, which is pronounced by one of our knights of the last, to be excellently done. Now may we not ask what hinders us from having shoes.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Col. Society from Sept. 20, to Oct. 20, 1838.

Collections in Churches,

Augusta, Va., Church, by Rev. Elias Harrison,	-	-	-	\$6
Cambridge, Ohio, after a lecture, by Rev. W. Wallace,	-	-	-	1 75
Cumberland, do do do do	-	-	-	14 28
Danville, Ken., Presbyterian Church, by Rev. J. S. Hopkins,	-	-	-	30

Carried forward, \$ 52 03

[November,

	Brought forward,	\$ 52 03
Enfield, Con., Rev. Francis Robbins, -	-	6 26
Harmony, Rev. Robert Love, -	-	5
Indianapolis, Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. W. M'Kennon, -	-	24 12
Methodist do Rev. John C. Smith, -	-	24 12
Episcopal do Rev. James Britton, -	-	8 06
Oxford Congregation, Rev. Robert Love, -	-	5
Utica, Ohio, after a lecture, Rev. William Wallace, -	-	2 88
West Hanover, Pa., Rev. James Snodgrass -	-	10
4th July collection, -	-	7 77
Lyceum and Debating Society, -	-	2 35

Donations.

Connecticut, obtained by Dr. E. Skinner, -	-	28 07
Darien, Con., from Gilbert G. Waterbury, -	-	4
Durham, do Horatio N. Fowler, -	-	2
Franklin, do Rev. Dr. Nott, -	-	4
Hartford, do Gavin Lyman, Esq. -	-	5
A Friend, do -	-	6
New London, do three friends to the Col. cause, by Rev. R. R. Gurley, -	-	155
Rocky Mount, N. C., from Amos J. Battle, -	-	6
St. Johnsbury Plains, Vt., from E. & F. Fairbanks, -	-	50
Washington City, from Wm. Cammack, Collector of donations, -	-	120 13

Received by Walter Booth, agent, at

Wilmington, Del., -	-	21
Subscriptions, -	-	34
Middleton, Con., -	-	62 45
Springfield, Mass., -	-	20
Northampton, do, -	-	6 75
Amherst, do, -	-	3 91
Bridgeport, Con., -	-	35 25
Stamford do, -	-	12
Norwalk, do, -	-	12 87
Newtown, do, -	-	8 18
New Canaan do, -	-	6 50
Saratoga, New York, -	-	3 50
Albany, do, -	-	11
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